# Zabbix安装

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **软件** | **版本** |
| Apache | httpd-2.2.15 |
| Mysql | mysql-5.6.23 |
| Php |  |
| Zabbix |  |

## 安装MYSQL

1. **解压安装文件**

#tar -zxvf mysql-5.6.23.tar.gz

1. **首先安装依赖包，避免在安装过程中出现问题**

yum install -y cmake gcc gcc-c++ gcc-g77 autoconf automake zlib\* fiex\* libxml\* ncurses-devel libmcrypt\* libtool-ltdl-devel\* bison-devel libaio-devel libaio-devel

 yum -y install wget gcc-c++ ncurses ncurses-devel cmake make perl bison openssl openssl-devel gcc\* libxml2 libxml2-devel curl-devel libjpeg\* libpng\* freetype\*

1. **创建mysql用户及用户组**

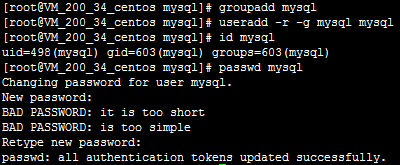
#groupadd mysql

#useradd mysql -c "start mysqld's account" -d /dev/null -g mysql -s /sbin/nologin

#id mysql

uid=497(mysql) gid=502(mysql) 组=502(mysql)

#passwd mysql



1. **创建mysql的安装目录及数据库存放目录**

#mkdir -p /mydata/mysql #安装mysql允许一次性创建多层次的目录，而不是一次只创建单独的目录。

#mkdir /mydata/mysql/data #存放数据库

#mkdir /mydata/mysql/install #存放数据库

#mkdir /mydata/mysql/log #存放数据库

#mkdir /mydata/mysql/sock #存放数据库

#mkdir /mydata/mysql/etc #存放数据库

1. **编译mysql**

# cd /mydata/software/mysql-5.6.23

配置

# cmake \

-DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/mydata/mysql/install \

-DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/mydata/mysql/data \

-DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock \

-DMYSQL\_USER=mysql \

-DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8 \

-DEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci \

-DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DENABLE\_DOWNLOADS=1 \

-DMYSQL\_TCP\_PORT=3316 \

-DSYSCONFDIR=/mydata/mysql/etc \

配置释义：

-DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/mydata/mysql 设置安装目录

-DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/mydata/mysql/data 设置数据库存放目录

-DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock 设置UNIX socket 目录

-DMYSQL\_USER=mysql 设置运行用户

-DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8 设置默认字符集，默认latin1

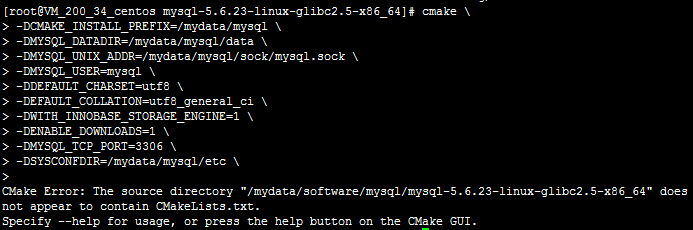
-DEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci 设置默认校对规则，默认latin1\_general\_ci

-DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 添加InnoDB引擎支持

-DENABLE\_DOWNLOADS=1 自动下载可选文件，比如自动下载谷歌的测试包

-DMYSQL\_TCP\_PORT=3306 设置服务器监听端口，默认3306

-DSYSCONFDIR=/data/etc 设置my.cnf所在目录，默认为安装目录



#make&make install

…… ……

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/innotest2

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/innotest1

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/test-select

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/bench-count-distinct

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/test-ATIS

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/bench-init.pl

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/innotest2a

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/innotest1a

-- Installing: /mydata/mysql/sql-bench/innotest2b

# chmod +w /mydata/mysql/

# chown -R mysql:mysql /mydata/mysql/

# cd /mydata/mysql/install/support-files/

# cp my-default.cnf /mydata/mysql/etc/my.cnf

# cp my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf

# cp mysql.server /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysql

# chmod +x /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysql

# vi /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysql

 basedir=/mydata/mysql/install

 datadir=/mydata/mysql/data

1. **初始化安装**

# /mydata/mysql/install/scripts/mysql\_install\_db \

--defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf \

--basedir=/mydata/mysql/install \

--datadir=/mydata/mysql/data \

--user=mysql

Installing MySQL system tables...OK

Filling help tables...OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy

support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !

To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

/mydata/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'

/mydata/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h 127.0.0.1 password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:

/mydata/mysql/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test

databases and anonymous user created by default. This is strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

You can start the MySQL daemon with:

cd . ; /mydata/mysql/bin/mysqld\_safe &

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl

cd mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl

Please report any problems at http://bugs.mysql.com/

The latest information about MySQL is available on the web at

http://www.mysql.com

Support MySQL by buying support/licenses at http://shop.mysql.com

WARNING: Found existing config file /mydata/mysql/my.cnf on the system.

Because this file might be in use, it was not replaced,

but was used in bootstrap (unless you used --defaults-file)

and when you later start the server.

The new default config file was created as /mydata/mysql/my-new.cnf,

please compare it with your file and take the changes you need.

WARNING: Default config file /etc/my.cnf exists on the system

This file will be read by default by the MySQL server

If you do not want to use this, either remove it, or use the

--defaults-file argument to mysqld\_safe when starting the server

1. **创建快捷启动**

#ln -s /mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysql /usr/bin

1. **使用mysql用户启用mysql数据库**

#/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysqld\_safe --user=mysql &

1. **设置root用户密码**

#/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'Root!1'

1. **检测下是否真的开启**

#/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysqladmin version

1. **去掉无用安装安装**

#/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL

SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current

password for the root user. If you've just installed MySQL, and

you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,

so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):

OK, successfully used password, moving on…

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL

root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] <– 是否设置root用户密码，输入y并回车或直接回车

New password: <– 设置root用户的密码

Re-enter new password: <– 再输入一次你设置的密码

Password updated successfully!

Reloading privilege tables..

… Success!

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone

to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for

them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation

go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a

production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] <– 是否删除匿名用户,生产环境建议删除，所以直接回车

… Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This

ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] <–是否禁止root远程登录,根据自己的需求选择Y/n并回车,建议禁止

… Success!

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can

access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed

before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] <– 是否删除test数据库,直接回车

- Dropping test database…

… Success!

- Removing privileges on test database…

… Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far

will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] <– 是否重新加载权限表，直接回车

… Success!

Cleaning up…

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL

installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!

验证：

# mysql -u root -p

Reading table information for completion of table and column names

You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 1

Server version: 5.6.23-log Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

mysql> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

+--------------------+

查询是否存在无用用户：

mysql> use mysql;

mysql>select host,user,password from user;

红色的password为远程访问时，root用户的密码，可以和本地不同。

//赋予任何主机访问数据的权限

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Root!1' WITH GRANT OPTION;

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

mysql> show grants for root;

1. **主要用来更新(启动或停止)和查询系统服务的运行级信息**

#chkconfig --add mysql

#chkconfig --level 345 mysql on

1. **数据库文件的安全**

保证该目录不能让未经授权的用户访问后把数据库打包拷贝走了，所以要限制对该目录的访问。

#chmod -R go-rwx /mydata/mysql/data

1. **关闭iptables防火墙**

* 已安装

# /etc/init.d/iptables stop;

Flushing firewall rules: [  OK  ]

Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter [  OK  ]

Unloading iptables modules: [  OK  ]

## 安装Apache

1. **解压安装文件**

#tar -zxvf httpd-2.4.9.tar.gz

1. **启动软件**

#./configure \

--prefix=/usr/local/apache \

--enable-mods-shared=all \

--with-mysql=/mydata/mysql \

--enable-deflate \

--enable-cache \

--enable-file-cache \

--enable-mem-cache \

--enable-disk-cache \

--with-apr=/usr/local/apr \

--with-apr-util=/usr/local/apr-util \

--with-pcre=/usr/local/pcre \

--enable-rewrite \

--enable-expires \

--enable-authn-dbm \

--enable-vhost-alias \

--with-mpm=worker \

--with-ssl \

--enable-so \

--enable-ssl \

--enable-track-vars \

--with-z \

--disable-ipv6 \

--enable-dav \

#make

#make install

设为开机自动启动

#cp /usr/local/apache/bin/apachectl /etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd

#grep "ServerName" /usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.conf

# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.

ServerName www.FinanceSystemMonitoring.com:80

# ServerName directive.

# ServerName dummy-host.example.com

#cp /usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.conf /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

#service httpd restart

Stopping httpd: [ OK ]

Starting httpd: [ OK ]

添加开机启动：

# chkconfig --add httpd

service httpd does not support chkconfig

在程序httpd添加如下：

# Comments to support chkconfig on RedHat Linux

# chkconfig: 2345 64 36

# description: Activates/Deactivates Apache Web Server.

#chkconfig --add httpd

#chkconfig httpd on

3、增加端口

修改防火墙端口：修改/etc/sysconfig/iptables 文件

注：安装依赖rpm包

#tar -zxvf apr-1.5.1.tar.gz

#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr \

#make & make install

#tar -zxvf apr-util-1.3.9.tar.gz

#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr-util --with-apr=/usr/local/apr \

#make & make install

#tar -zxvf pcre-8.36.tar.gz

#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/pcre \

#make & make install

## 安装PHP

1. **解压安装文件**

#tar -zxvf php-5.6.8.tar.gz

1. **安装依赖包**

# yum install openssl openssl-devel bzip2 bzip2-devel curl curl-devel libjpeg libjpeg-devel libpng libpng-devel freetype-devel gmp-devel ncurses ncurses-devel unixODBC-devel pspell-devel libmcrypt libmcrypt-devel net-snmp net-snmp-devel libicu-devel re2c

#yum install php-snmp net-snmp net-snmp-libs net-snmp-utils net-snmp-devel libmcrypt mhash libevent

1. **解压安装文件**

#mkdir php

#cd php-5.6.8

#./configure --prefix=/mydata/php \

--with-apxs2=/usr/local/apache/bin/apxs \

--with-mysql=/mydata/mysql/install \

--with-mysqli=/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysql\_config \

--enable-zip --enable-sockets \

--enable-soap --enable-pcntl --enable-mbstring \

--enable-calendar --enable-bcmath \

--enable-exif --with-mhash --with-gd \

--with-png-dir --with-jpeg-dir --with-freetype-dir \

--with-libxml-dir --with-curl \

--with-zlib \

--with-gettext --with-xmlrpc=shared \

--with-libxml-dir \

--with-iconv \

--with-snmp \

--enable-gd-native-ttf \

--disable-debug \

--with-mcrypt \

#make && make install

1. **Apache配置**

拷贝配置文件：

#cp /mydata/software/php-5.6.8/php.ini-development /mydata/php/lib/php.ini

#vi /mydata/php/lib/php.ini

编辑/usr/local/php/lib/php.ini文件，date.timezone = 'PRC'

将short\_open\_tag = Off更改为short\_open\_tag = On

整合apache和php

然后修改apache的配置文件：

#vi /usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.conf

#vim /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

添加以下内容：

查找AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz,在该行下面添加

AddType application/x-httpd-php .php

AddType application/x-httpd-php-source .phps

查找DirectoryIndex index.html 把该行修改成

DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm index.php

让Apache 支持rewrite

找到下面的字段：

AllowOverride None

修改为：

AllowOverride All

让页面支持gzip

在

LoadModule php5\_module        modules/libphp5.so

之后添加：

<IfModule mod\_deflate.c>

DeflateCompressionLevel 6

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/html text/plain text/xml application/x-httpd-php

AddOutputFilter DEFLATE css js

</IfModule>

重新启动Apache

service httpd restart

测试

/usr/local/apache/bin/apachectl configtest

显示出

Syntax OK

表示正常

重启apache,在/usr/local/apache/htdoc/下vim index.php，操作如下：

#cd /usr/local/apache/htdocs

#cat index.php

<?php

phpinfo();

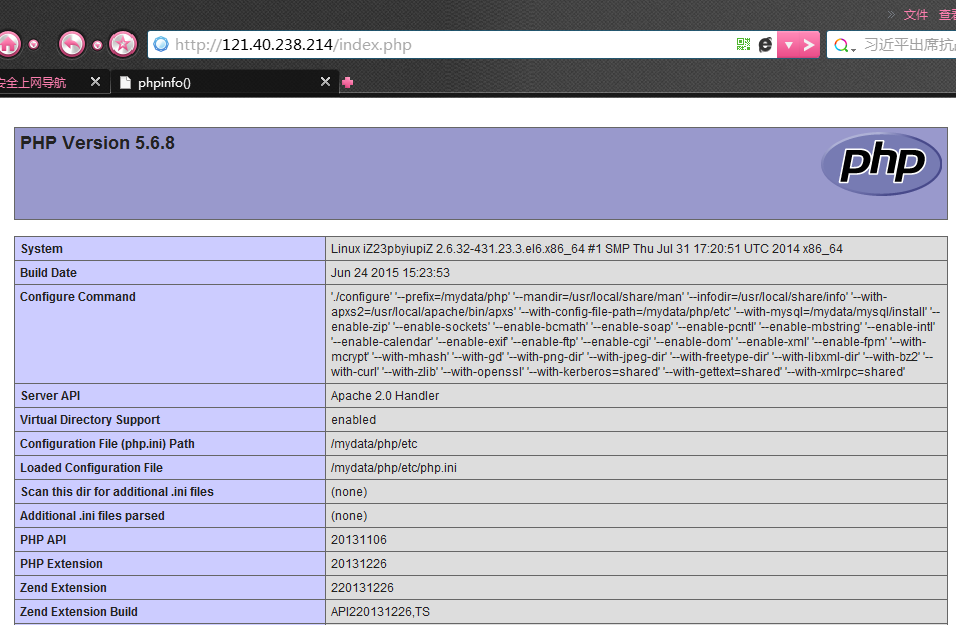
?>

#service httpd restart

#service mysql restart

在防火墙里添加80端口，并重启，然后请问index.php：

<http://121.40.238.214/index.php>，如果得到下图，意味着apache整合php成功了



打开/mydata/php/etc/php.ini配置文件，修改如下参数为如下值，否则zabbix安装不了。

#cp /mydata/php/lib/php.ini /etc/

#vi /etc/php.ini #编辑修改

max\_execution\_time = 300

post\_max\_size = 16M

max\_input\_time = 300

date.timezone = PRC

#service httpd restart

这里删掉php-common,php-pdo,php-mysql，因为在以后打开网页配置zabbix时，如果不安装php53-mysql，会造成php databases support检查不通过

## ****安装zabbix服务端****

1. **解压安装文件**

#tar -zxvf zabbix-2.2.9.tar.gz

1. **安装依赖包**

#yum install gcc net-snmp net-snmp-devel curl curl-devel perl libxml2-devel libcurl-devel

#yum install MySQL-devel-5.6.23-1.el6.x86\_64.rpm # MySQL的库和头文件

#yum install MySQL-shared-5.6.23-1.el6.x86\_64.rpm # MySQL的共享库

1. **添加新用户**

groupadd zabbix

useradd -g zabbix zabbix

usermod -s /sbin/nologin zabbix

1. **创建数据库**

mysql>grant all on `zabbix`.\* to `zabbix`@`localhost` identified by 'Zabbix!1';

mysql>grant all on `zabbix`.\* to `zabbix`@`%` identified by 'Zabbix!1';

mysql >create database zabbix;

mysql >flush privileges;

1. **解压安装文件**

# ./configure --prefix=/mydata/zabbix \

--enable-server --enable-agent --enable-proxy \

--with-mysql=/mydata/mysql/install/bin/mysql\_config \

--with-net-snmp --with-libcurl \

#make && make install

1. **数据库初始化方法参考：**

数据库导入脚本存放目录：/mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9/database/mysql

https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/2.2/manual/appendix/install/db\_scripts

1. **配置zabbix**

添加zabbix服务对应的端口（可以省略），一般系统中都已经存在了，若没有可以如下添加

#vim /etc/service

zabbix-agent    10050/tcp    //客户端

zabbix-agent    10050/udp

zabbix-trapper  10051/tcp    //服务端

zabbix-trapper  10051/udp

修改zabbix配置文件

# vi /mydata/zabbix/etc/zabbix\_server.conf

DBName=zabbix

DBUser=zabbix

DBPassword= Zabbix!1

DBPort=3316

ListenIP=121.40.238.214

AlertScriptsPath=/mydata/zabbix/script/alertscripts

添加开机启动脚本

#cp /mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9/misc/init.d/fedora/core/zabbix\_agentd /etc/rc.d/init.d/    //客户端

#cp /mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9/misc/init.d/fedora/core/zabbix\_server /etc/rc.d/init.d/    //服务端

添加脚本执行权限

#chmod +x /etc/rc.d/init.d/zabbix\_server

#chmod +x /etc/rc.d/init.d/zabbix\_agentd

添加开机启动

#chkconfig zabbix\_server on

#chkconfig zabbix\_agentd on

修改zabbix开机启动脚本中的zabbix安装目录

#vi /etc/rc.d/init.d/zabbix\_server #编辑服务端配置文件

BASEDIR= /mydata/zabbix #zabbix安装目录

#vi /etc/rc.d/init.d/zabbix\_agentd #编辑客户端配置文件

BASEDIR= /mydata/zabbix #zabbix安装目录

1. **配置web站点**

# cp -r /mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9/frontends/php /usr/local/apache/htdocs/zabbix

#service zabbix\_server start

#service zabbix\_agentd start

在/etc/ld.so.conf中加入/mydata/mysql/install/lib这一行

或

#ln -s /mydata/mysql/install/lib/libmysqlclient.so.18 /usr/lib

#/sbin/ldconfig -v

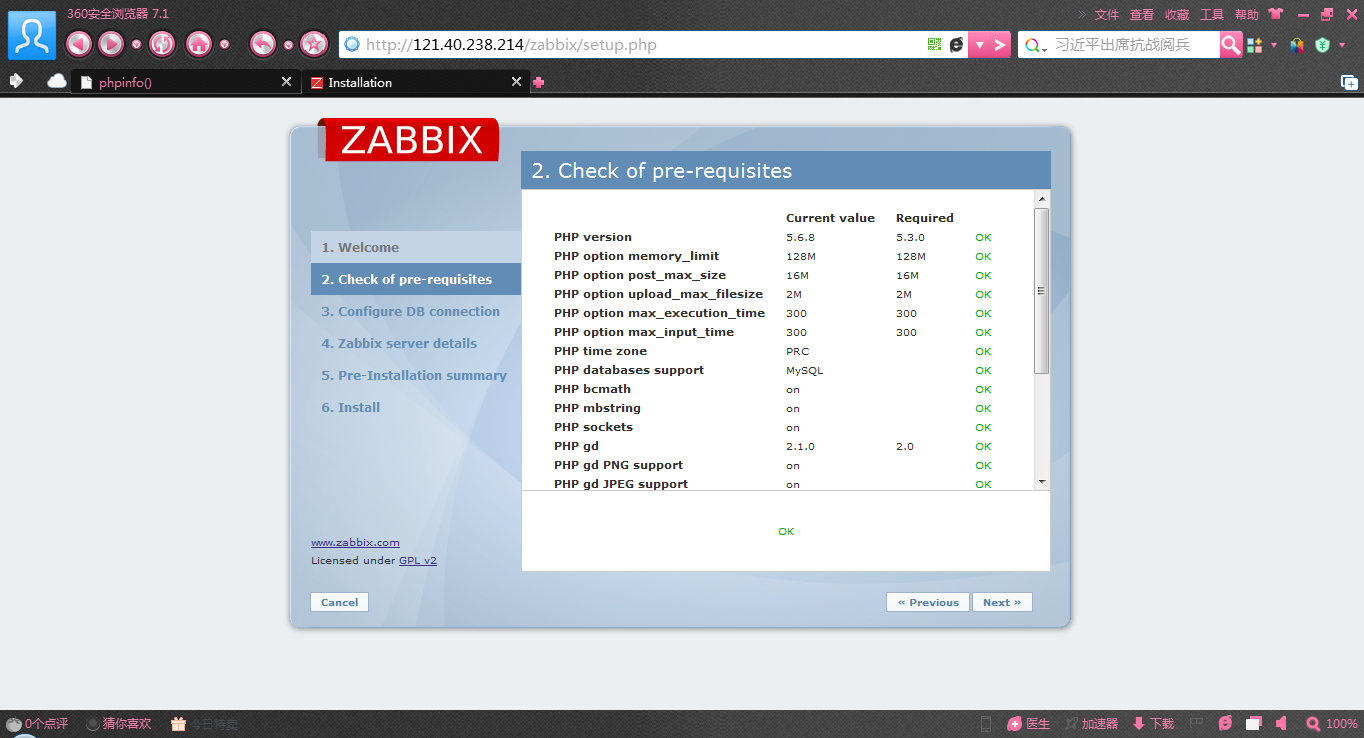
1. **安装web**

在浏览器中打开：

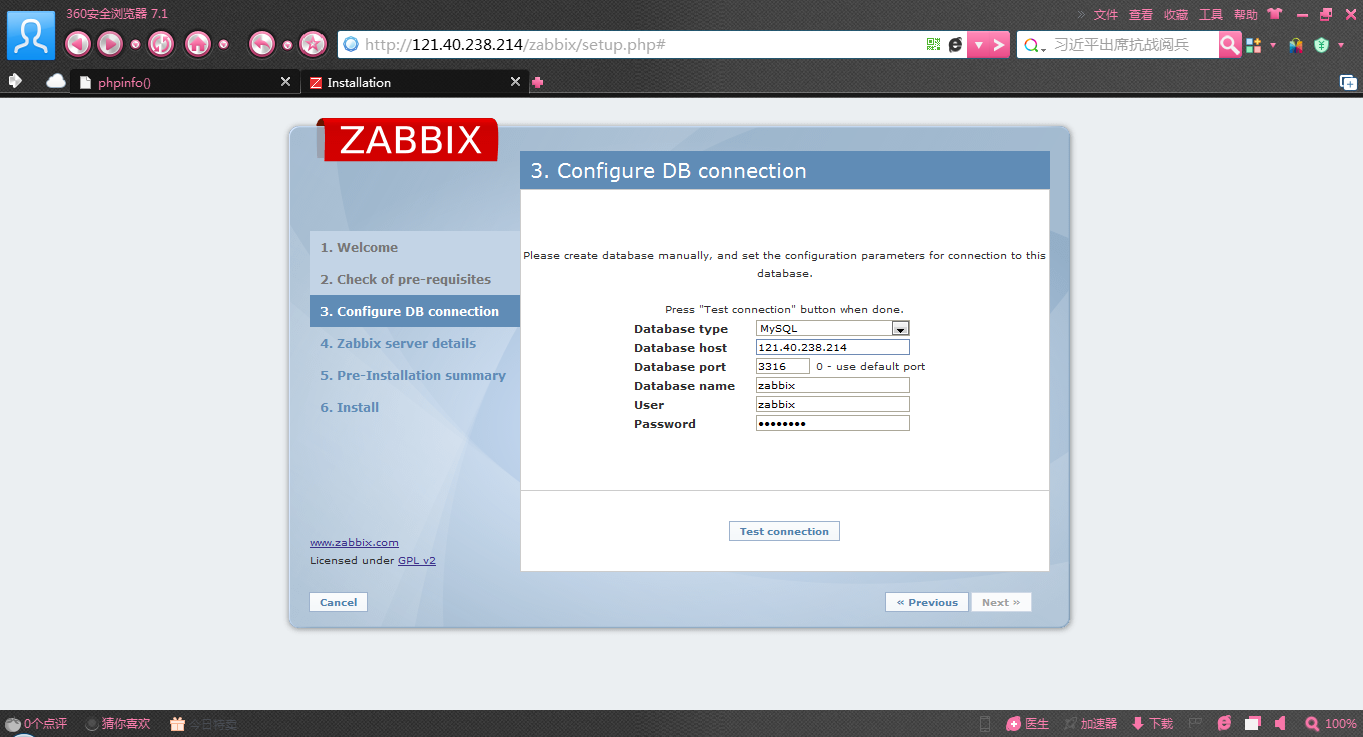
http://121.40.238.214/zabbix/setup.php



点击“NEXT”



检查系统环境设置，必须全部都为ok，才能继续，Next



配置MySQL数据库信息

Database：MySQL

Database host：121.40.238.214

Database port：use default port

Database name：zabbix

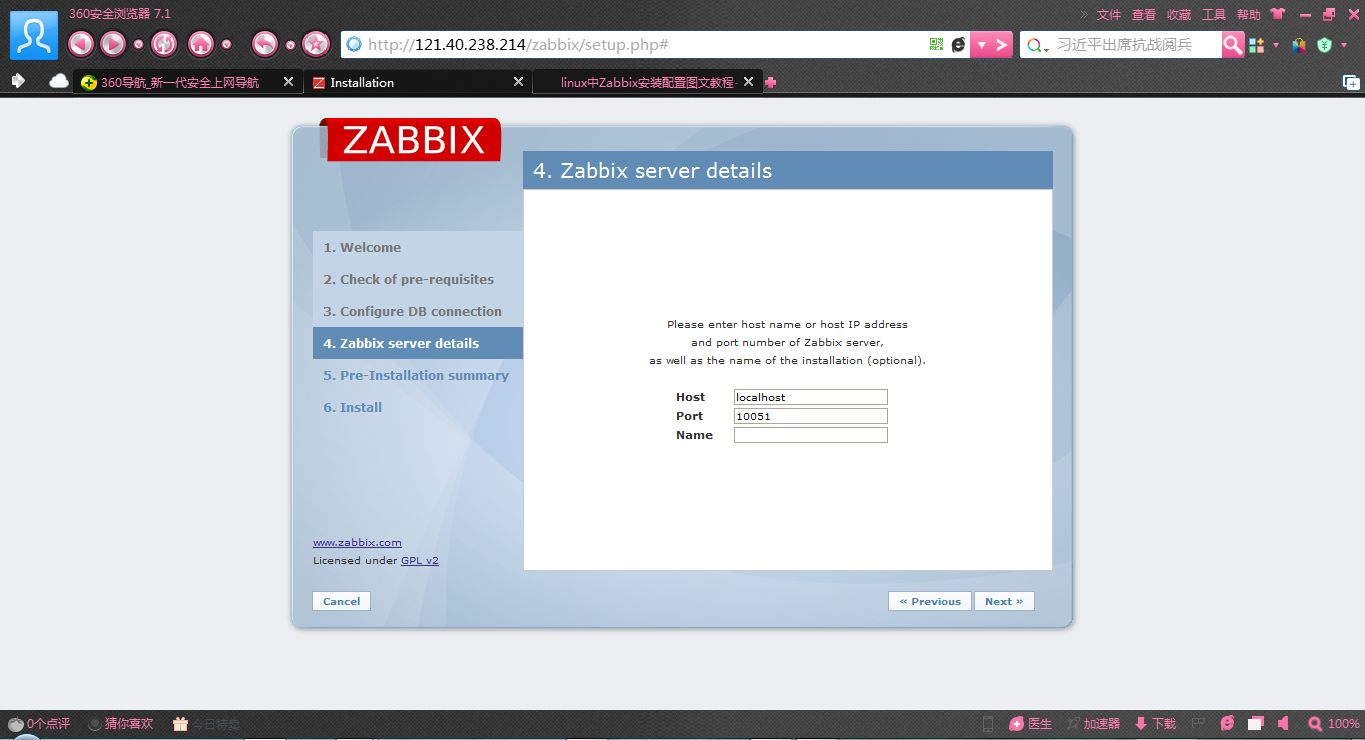
User：zabbix

Password：Zabbix!1

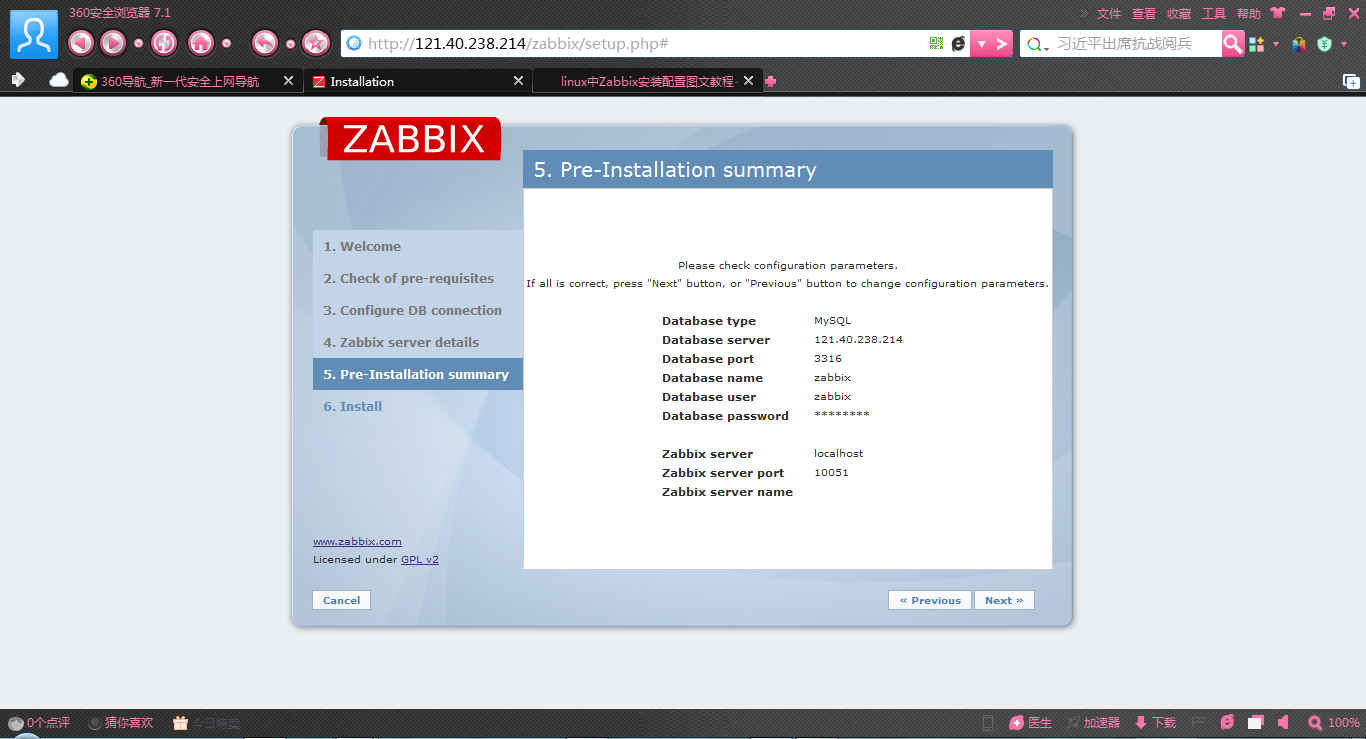


Test connection   #测试数据库连接是否正常，显示ok表示通过

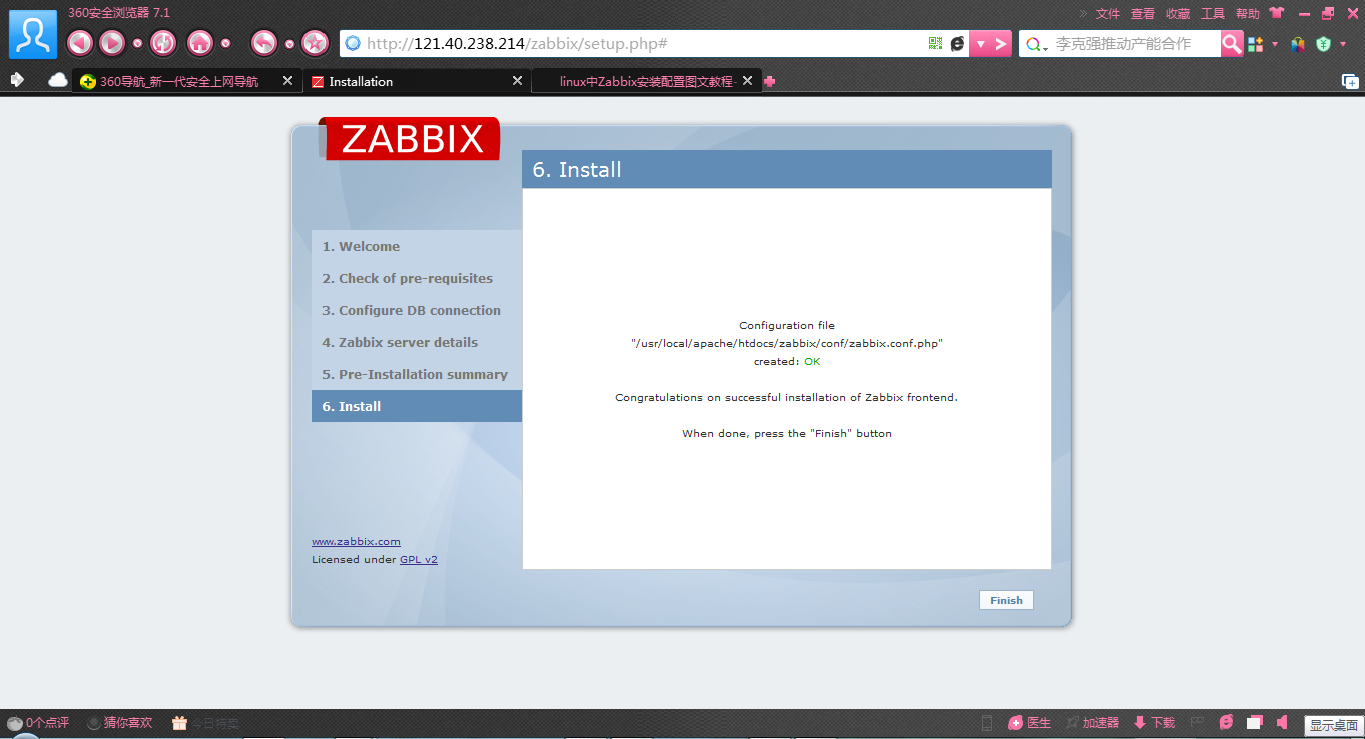
Next



Next  默认



Next（如果报不能在/usr/local/apache/htdocs/zabbix创建配置文件，修改conf目录的写权限）



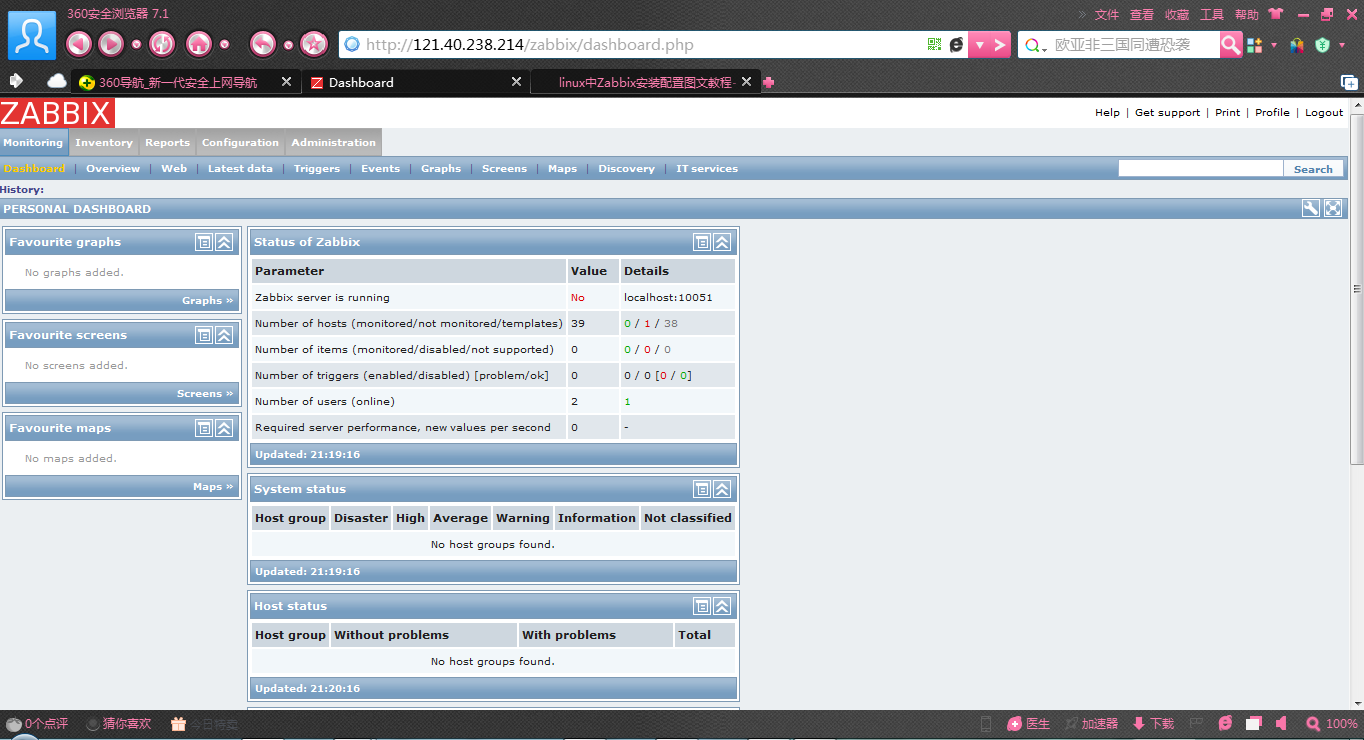
Finish  安装完成

账号：admin

密码：zabbix

Sign in 登录

如下图所示



安装遇到的问题：

1、zabbix server is running no

正常安装完zabbix后，登录后zabbix监控报错zabbix server is not running: the information displayed may not be current，

下面的几种情况都有可能引起这个错误，

1. selinux是否关闭。一定要关闭这个，开启selinux会引起一连串问题，甚至zabbix的discovery功能也不能正常使用

关闭SELinux的方法：

修改/etc/selinux/config文件中的SELINUX="" 为 disabled ，然后重启。

如果不想重启系统，使用命令setenforce 0

注：

setenforce 1 设置SELinux 成为enforcing模式

setenforce 0 设置SELinux 成为permissive模式

在lilo或者grub的启动参数中增加：selinux=0,也可以关闭selinux

2. zabbix web目录下面  $ZBX\_SERVER 是否为ip，如果是localhost，ping下localhost是否能解析。如果不能，需要在/etc/hosts文件里增加相应的项目

3.查看php的fsockopen模块是否启用。

方法一：

　　第一步：

　　php.ini文件中查找

　　allow\_url\_fopen = On

　　使其值为On

　　第二步：

　　php.ini文件中查找

　　extension=php\_openssl.dll

　　如果前面有分号，去掉分号

　　第三步：

　　重启web服务器，apache或IIS

　　还有一种情况，也就是方法二：

　　1. vi php.ini

　　找到 allow\_url\_fopen 这个参数设置成 On，即

　　allow\_url\_fopen = On

　　2. 让你的php支持 opensll扩展。

　　默认，是没有openssl扩展的，只能重新编译安装。

　　yum install openssl openssl-devel

　　cd /mydata/software/php-5.6.8/ext/openssl

　　/mydata/php/bin/phpize # phpize是用来扩展php扩展模块的，通过phpize可以建立php的外挂模块

　　./configure --with-openssl --with-php-config=/mydata/php/bin/php-config

　　make && make install

　　看提示，把编译成的[openssl.so](http://openssl.so/) 拷贝到你在php.ini 中指定的 extension\_dir 下

　　3. vi php.ini

　　加入

　　extension=[openssl.so](http://openssl.so/)

　　4. 重启httpd、mysql、zabbix\_server

netstat -tunpl | grep zabbix

vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables

service iptables restart

注：

# /mydata/php/bin/phpize

Cannot find config.m4.

Make sure that you run '/mydata/php/bin/phpize' in the top level source directory of the module

查看openssl目录下有个config.w32和config0.m4，把config0.m4改名为config.m4。

#mv config0.m4 config.m4

http://121.40.238.214/zabbix/dashboard.php

网站配置文件也改了

[root@zabbix ~]# cat  /home/wwwroot/zabbix/conf/zabbix.conf.php

$DB['TYPE']                        = 'MYSQL';

$DB['SERVER']                        = 'localhost';

$DB['PORT']                        = '0';

$DB['DATABASE']                = 'zabbix';

$DB['USER']                        = 'root';

$DB['PASSWORD']                = 'zabbix';

// SCHEMA is relevant only for IBM\_DB2 database

$DB['SCHEMA']                        = '';

$ZBX\_SERVER                                = '127.0.0.1';

$ZBX\_SERVER\_PORT                = '10051';

$ZBX\_SERVER\_NAME                = '';

## ****安装zabbix客户端****

1. **创建用户、添加目录**

groupadd zabbix

useradd -g zabbix zabbix

usermod -s /sbin/nologin zabbix

mkdir -p /mydata/log/zabbix/

chown -R zabbix:zabbix /mydata/log/zabbix

mkdir /mydata/zabbix\_agent

1. **安装**

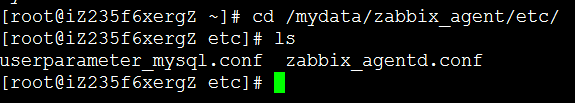
tar /mydata/software/zxvf zabbix-2.2.9.tar.gz

cd /mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9

./configure --prefix=/mydata/zabbix\_agent --enable-agent

make && make install

删除etc下多余的文件，只保留



1. **修改配置文件**

#vim /mydata/zabbix\_agent/etc/zabbix\_agentd.conf

Server=121.40.238.214   #server端IP地址，请修改

ServerActive=121.40.238.214

LogFile=/mydata/log/zabbix/zabbix\_agentd.log

Include=/mydata/zabbix\_agent/etc/userparameter\_mysql.conf

**创建连接数据库配置文件**

#vim /mydata/zabbix\_agent/etc/.my.cnf

[mysql]

user=zabbix

password=Zabbix!1

socket=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock

port=3316

[mysqladmin]

user=zabbix

password=Zabbix!1

socket=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock

port=3316

1. **启动**

添加开机启动脚本

#cp /mydata/software/zabbix-2.2.9/misc/init.d/fedora/core/zabbix\_agentd /etc/rc.d/init.d/

#vim /etc/rc.d/init.d/zabbix\_agentd #编辑客户端配置文件

BASEDIR= /mydata/zabbix\_agent #zabbix安装目录

启动

/etc/init.d/zabbix\_agentd start

添加开机启动

#chkconfig zabbix\_agentd on

1. **添加到系统目录**

ln -s /mydata/zabbix\_agent/bin/\* /usr/local/sbin/

ln -s /mydata/zabbix\_agent/sbin/\* /usr/local/bin/

1. **测试**

下面的命令需要在server端执行，其中192.168.10.199是agent的ip

#/usr/local/zabbix/bin/zabbix\_get -s192.168.10.199 -p10050 -k"system.uptime"

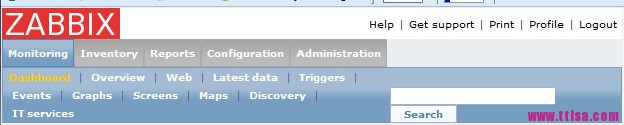
1031163

#iptables -F

## ****Zabbix汉化****

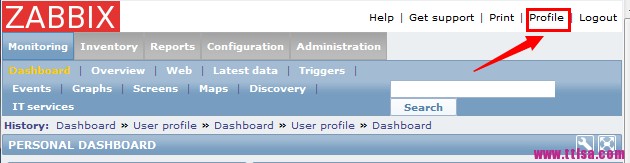
zabbix汉化步骤如下：

1. 默认登陆界面（英文版）



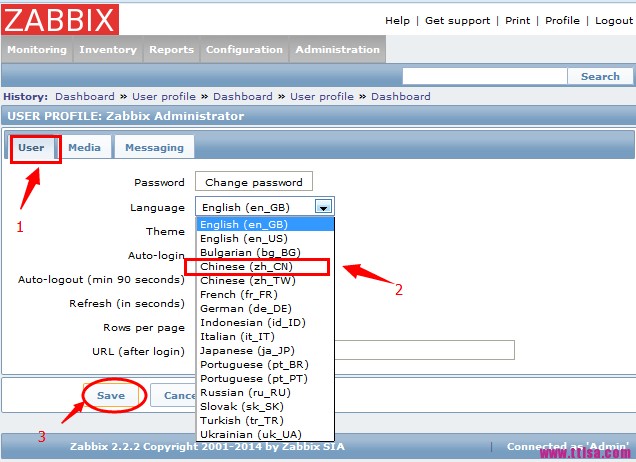
zabbix默认语言

2. 点击Profile（配置）



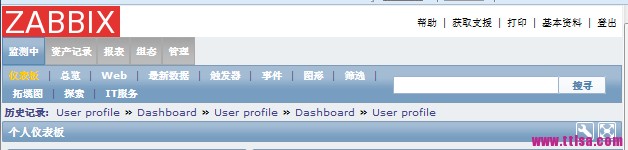
zabbix profile

3. User标签的Language改为Chinese(zh\_CN),点击save即可



zabbix汉化

4. 汉化后的界面如下



zabbix中文

注：

开启zabbix对中文的支持

原来zabbix默认把对中文的支持给关闭了，我们需要修改zabbix的php源文件. 修改站点根目录下/usr/local/apache/htdocs/zabbix/include/locales.inc.php文件.

# vim /usr/local/apache/htdocs/zabbix/include/locales.inc.php

function getLocales() {

return array(

'en\_GB' => array('name' => \_('English (en\_GB)'), 'display' => true),

'en\_US' => array('name' => \_('English (en\_US)'), 'display' => true),

'bg\_BG' => array('name' => \_('Bulgarian (bg\_BG)'), 'display' => true),

'zh\_CN' => array('name' => \_('Chinese (zh\_CN)'), 'display' => true),

//原本这里为false,请改为true

...........代码省略掉........

);

}

## zabbix监控mysql

1、先授权让zabbix连接数据库：

GRANT SELECT ON \*.\* TO 'zabbix'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Zabbix!1';

GRANT SELECT ON \*.\* TO 'zabbix'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Zabbix!1';

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

2、建立数据库连接信息文件：/home/zabbix/.my.cnf

# Zabbix Agent

[mysql]

host=120.26.104.245

user=zabbix

password=Zabbix!1

socket=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock

[mysqladmin]

host=120.26.104.245

user=zabbix

password=Zabbix!1

socket=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock

3、修改/mydata/zabbix\_agent/conf/zabbix\_agentd/userparameter\_mysql.conf文件：

将HOME=/var/lib/zabbix全部改成HOME=/mydata/zabbix\_agent/conf/

即改成第二步我们建立的.my.cnf的目录位置

4、修改zabbix\_agentd.conf文件：

确定有如下配置：

Include=/mydata/zabbix\_agent/conf/zabbix\_agentd/

使zabbix\_agentd可以自动加/mydata/zabbix\_agent/conf/zabbix\_agentd/目录下的userparameter\_mysql.conf文件

5、最后重启zabbix\_agentd，将Template App MySQL 加入监控就可以了

## ****Zabbix邮件配置****

使用外部邮箱账号发送报警邮件设置

1、关闭sendmail或者postfix

service sendmail stop #关闭

chkconfig sendmail off #禁止开机启动

service postfix stop

chkconfig postfix off

备注：

使用外部邮箱账号时，不需要启动sendmail或者postfix，如果在sendmail或者postfix启动的同时使用外部邮箱发送报警邮件，首先会读取外部邮箱配置信息。

2、安装邮件发送工具mailx

yum install mailx #安装

3、配置Zabbix服务端外部邮箱

vi /etc/mail.rc #编辑，添加以下信息

set from=rkylin2015@yeah.net smtp=smtp.yeah.net

set smtp-auth-user=rkylin2015@yeah.net smtp-auth-password=othnzrexmapxtbdl

set smtp-auth=login

:wq! #保存退出

echo "zabbix test mail" |mail -s "zabbix" liujingjing@rkylin.com.cn

#测试发送邮件，标题zabbix，邮件内容：zabbix test mail，发送到的邮箱：liujingjing@rkylin.com.cn

#这时候，邮箱liujingjing@rkylin.com.cn会收到来自rkylin2015@yeah.net的测试邮件

4、配置Zabbix服务端邮件报警

1）打开Zabbix

管理-示警媒介类型-创建媒体类型





名称：Sendmail

类型：脚本

脚本名称：sendmail.sh

已启用：勾选

存档

2）设置Zabbix用户报警邮箱地址

组态-用户-Admin (Zabbix Administrator)





切换到示警媒介-添加



类型：Sendmail

收件人：xxx@163.com

其他默认即可，也可

以根据需要设置

状态：已启用

存档

3）设置Zabbix触发报警的动作

组态-动作-创建动作



名称：Action-Email

默认接收人：故障{TRIGGER.STATUS},服务器:{HOSTNAME1}发生: {TRIGGER.NAME}故障!

默认信息：

告警主机:{HOSTNAME1}

告警时间:{EVENT.DATE} {EVENT.TIME}

告警等级:{TRIGGER.SEVERITY}

告警信息: {TRIGGER.NAME}

告警项目:{TRIGGER.KEY1}

问题详情:{ITEM.NAME}:{ITEM.VALUE}

当前状态:{TRIGGER.STATUS}:{ITEM.VALUE1}

事件ID:{EVENT.ID}

恢复信息：打钩

恢复主旨：恢复{TRIGGER.STATUS}, 服务器:{HOSTNAME1}: {TRIGGER.NAME}已恢复!

恢复信息：

告警主机:{HOSTNAME1}

告警时间:{EVENT.DATE} {EVENT.TIME}

告警等级:{TRIGGER.SEVERITY}

告警信息: {TRIGGER.NAME}

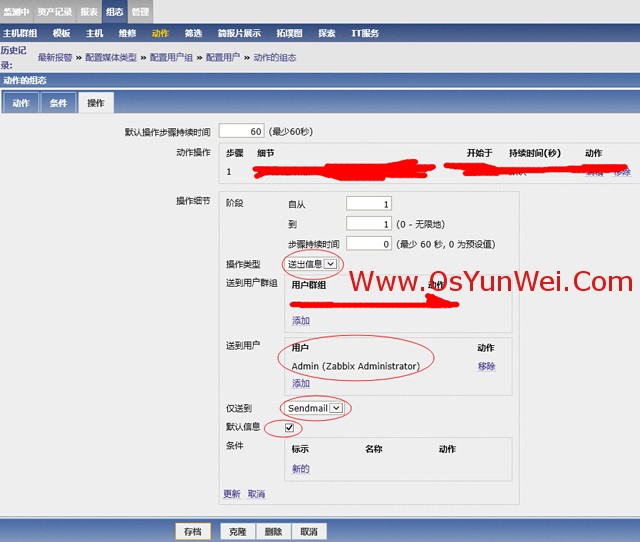
告警项目:{TRIGGER.KEY1}

问题详情:{ITEM.NAME}:{ITEM.VALUE}

当前状态:{TRIGGER.STATUS}:{ITEM.VALUE1}

事件ID:{EVENT.ID}

已启用：打钩



切换到操作选项

新的

操作类型：送出信息

送到用户：添加

默认信息：打钩

选择用户：Admin

选择

仅送到：Sendmail

存档

4）添加Zabbix服务端邮件发送脚本

cd /mydata/zabbix/share/zabbix/alertscripts #进入脚本存放目录

vi sendmail.sh #编辑，添加以下代码

#!/bin/sh

echo "$3" | mail -s "$2" $1

:wq! #保存退出

chown zabbix.zabbix /mydata/zabbix/share/zabbix/alertscripts/sendmail.sh

#设置脚本所有者为zabbix用户

chmod +x /mydata/zabbix/share/zabbix/alertscripts/sendmail.sh

#设置脚本执行权限

五）测试Zabbix报警

关闭Zabbix客户端服务

service zabbix\_agentd stop

查看xxx@163.com 邮箱，会收到报警邮件

再开启Zabbix客户端服务

service zabbix\_agentd start

查看xxx@163.com 邮箱，会收到恢复邮件

使用外部邮箱账号发送报警邮件设置完成。

至此，Zabbix邮件报警设置完成。

vi /mydata/zabbix/etc/zabbix\_server.conf

修改：

**AlertScriptsPath=**/mydata/zabbix/share/zabbix/alertscripts

# 2 Zabbix RPM安装

安装zabbix仓库

#rpm -ivh http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/2.4/rhel/6/x86\_64/zabbix-release-2.4-1.el6.noarch.rpm

安装zabbix服务端包

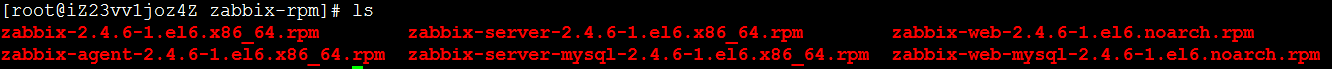
# yum install zabbix-server-mysql zabbix-web-mysql

安装zabbix代理端包

# yum install zabbix-agent

如果仓库连接有问题，则安装本地的rpm包，已下载到/mydata/software/zabbix-rpm目录下

# cd /mydata/software/zabbix-rpm



# yum install \*

其中agent需要的包为zabbix-2.4.6-1.el6.x86\_64.rpm zabbix-agent-2.4.6-1.el6.x86\_64.rpm

创建zabbix数据库

mysql> create database zabbix;

mysql> grant all privileges on zabbix.\* to zabbix@localhost identified by 'Zabbix!1';

mysql> grant all privileges on zabbix.\* to zabbix@127.0.0.1 identified by 'Zabbix!1';

# cd /usr/share/doc/zabbix-server-mysql-2.4.6/create

# mysql -uroot zabbix < schema.sql

# mysql -uroot zabbix < images.sql

# mysql -uroot zabbix < data.sql

**注意：若是创建zabbix proxy，则不需要导入images.sql和data.sql。**

编辑zabbix配置文件

# vim /etc/zabbix/zabbix\_server.conf

DBHost=localhost

DBName=zabbix

DBUser=zabbix

DBPassword=Zabbix!1

DBSocket=/mydata/mysql/sock/mysql.sock

DBPort=3316

#ListenIP=0.0.0.0 ##默认监听所有，可以指定具体IP

启动zabbix服务

# service zabbix-server start

编辑PHP配置文件

#vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/zabbix.conf

php\_value date.timezone PRC

重启apache web服务

# service httpd restart

添加开机启动

# chkconfig zabbix-server on

# chkconfig zabbix-agent on

# chkconfig httpd on

编辑zabbix agent配置文件

# vim /etc/zabbix/zabbix\_agentd.conf

Server=121.40.238.214 #server端IP地址，请修改

ServerActive=121.40.238.214

Hostname=120.26.60.160 #本机IP

启动agent

# service zabbix-agent start